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during the week; 7 of these were inspected and passed and 2 passed without inspection. Ten bills of health were issued to vessels leaving this port. Thirty health certificates were issued to persons leaving this port. Sixteen pieces of baggage were passed without inspection.

I submit herewith table of mortality statistics for the city of Matanzas during the month of January, 1901: Tuberculosis, 16; enteritis, 8; tetanus, infantile, 7; arterio-sclerosis, 5; heart disease, 3; drowning, 2; senility, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; diphtheria, 1; entero-septic fever, malarial fever, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; uræmia, 1; congenital debility, 4; nephritis, 3; cerebral congestion, 2; meningitis, 2; alcoholism, 1; cancer, 1; marasmus, 1; eclampsia, 1; gunshot wound, 1; bronchitis, 1; cirrhosis hepatic, 1; aortic insufficiency, 1. Total, 68.

The above mortality indicates a death rate of 18.32 per 1,000.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 11 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 3; cerebral hemorrhage, 2; enteritis, 2; tetanus, infantile, 1; other causes, 3. The death rate during the week was 23.10 per 1,000. Nine vessels arrived during the week; 2 of these were foreign vessels and 7 coasting vessels. No bill of health was issued during the week and no case of infectious or contagious character was reported.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports that the death rate during the week was 7.01 per 1,000. Fourteen vessels were inspected and passed on arrival. Sixteen bills of health were issued to vessels leaving the port. No case of infectious or contagious character was reported.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Leoncio Junco reports that the sanitary condition of the port and town is good. The death rate during the week was 2.01 per 1,000. Nine vessels arrived during the week. Four of these were inspected and passed and 5 passed without inspection. Seven bills of health were issued to vessels during the week.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Nuevitas, Gibara, and Baracoa.

NUEVITAS CUBA, January 28, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended January 26, 1901: Six vessels arrived at this port and 6 bills of health were issued. There were 3 deaths, 1 from meningitis, and 2 from infantile tetanus. The sanitary condition of the town is good, the weather, cool and dry.

Gibara.—Reports show vessels arrived, 8; bills of health issued, 8; deaths, 3; sanitary condition, good.

Baracoa.—Reports show vessels arrived, 6; bills of health issued, 5; deaths, 4; sanitary condition, good.

There is no telegraph line to Banes. Acting Asst. Surg. Benjamin de Zayas, at that place, reported through Gibara, 2 cases of smallpox, on January 24; this report was immediately forwarded to the chief quarantine officer, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Gomez, at Gibara, was requested to ascertain as soon as possible the source, and what measures had been taken to prevent spreading. On January 26 Dr. Gomez wired

me that the source had not been ascertained, but that the cases had been promptly isolated, and other measures taken to prevent spreading.

There is no report of quarantinable disease at any point in the district, other than that reported above.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, *February 4, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended February 2, 1901:

Six vessels arrived at this port and 12 bills of health were issued. There were 3 deaths, senility, 1, acute enteritis, 1, and 1 from endocarditis. The sanitary condition of the town is good, and the weather cool and dry.

Gibara.—Reports show the arrival of 5 vessels and issuance of 8 bills of health, 3 deaths, and good sanitary condition. Acting Assistant Surgeon Gomez also reports that there are no other cases of smallpox than the 2 reported the other week at Banos.

There are no telegraphic reports from other points, but the bills of health of coastwise boats show no quarantinable disease.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

EGYPT.

Organization and development of the sanitary service in Egypt.

CAIRO, EGYPT, *December 22, 1900.*

SIR: In reference to Department's dispatch No. 25, of October 3, 1900, transmitting two letters from Mr. Edward S. Hatch, dated New York City, July 11, and September 25, 1900, in which he refers to the onerous export sanitary tax imposed by the Egyptian Government upon exported hides, and hopes to be able to ascertain its origin as well as all facts bearing upon its existence, and directing me to make a careful perusal of Mr. Hatch's two letters with a full and explicit statement as desired by him, showing history and reason for this apparent onerous tax, so detrimental to American commerce, and requesting that I give the matter prompt and energetic attention, I beg to say that after much delay incident to the great difficulty in obtaining information and data of a trustworthy and reliable character, suggested by the importance of the subject-matter under consideration, and bearing upon our international relations, I have obtained and submit the following facts:

In the year 1820 there was instituted for the first time in Egypt a military medical service, composed of European physicians and druggists attached to the army and navy corps without chiefs and without direction.

In 1825 a sanitary council, charged with the general direction of the medical and pharmaceutical service of the army, was organized and a special bureau of administration was established at the war office.

This medical bureau which at first only extended to the army, was later of great assistance to the population in general. Bureaus for free consultations were established in Cairo and Alexandria, and authority